

telescope positions of the electronic lenses). One cannot even exclude that the extra-Civilisations (the existence probability of which is very strong— see below) make their signals with the ν (or $\bar{\nu}$) rays (modulated), which can move with the speeds, much stronger than that of the light! The test of this probability is not so complex.

5 As a result of the transformation reactions of the protons and neutrinos /30/, and also the Cosmogony data (see below), one can consider that the neutron contains the proton (positron and $\bar{\nu}$). And the rest of the mass must belong to the other light particles as the gluon, which must be necessary to "glue" the neutrons with the protons. The zone of the atom special stability, where the quantities of the neutrons and protons are almost equal /30/, confirms a presence of such particle in the neutron. Moreover its mass is very small /17,32/, but like the neutrino, the gluon must have it, like all particles.

15 The proton bombardment with the help of the antineutrino produces the neutron and positron /30,29/. In reality, these data must be wrong. This proton has to be transformed into the neutral particle (as the neutron) but already without the positron (although the normal neutrons can also be created from the antineutrino and proton /with energy/). From the Cosmogony data, one can find the support of my thesis of the creation of the new particle, similar to the neutron (and the proton), without the charge, but also without the electron, positron, $\bar{\nu}$ (and gluon). In the 20 Supernova stars, where the temperature increases until 10^{11} °C (!), all "neutrons" go very rapidly to the star center after very strong and rapid star explosion, together with the powerful outside currents of the neutrinos and antineutrinos.

25 At such temperature in the star nucleus, all elements as the iron (of the star nucleus) are ionized and their electrons are free /33-38,27/. But the reason of such powerful explosion is the interaction of the electrons with the positrons, that, justly, are also free at such strong temperature after the transformation of the proton into the positron and neutro (n^0) (as I name this new particle). The very strong quantity of the explosion energy (99.5%) is transformed in the energy (kinetic!) of the neutrinos and antineutrinos /38/. The neutro (n^0) must be the particle with the similar 30 mass to that of the neutron (although less than the proton) and without the charge (net). It means this must be the "classic" neutron, but without the electron and positron (and gluon). And justly, these neutros move rapidly to the star center. If the properties of the neutrons and neutros are different (it means it is the different particles), the facts would confirm cela. It is known that the neutron stars (the rest 35 after the Supernova explosion) are sufficiently liquid /38-40/, and with each period of the star rotation, its magnetic axis changes the direction /35/, in confirming the weaker interactions between the neutro star components, which can exist during the enormous time in such isolation (but together) in difference with the neutron, that can exist in the isolated state only ~15 minutes /17/. Although in the nucleus, the 40 neutrinos are stable, participating actively in the support of the nuclear structure

("drop model") /7/. This neutro particle can, logically, have the magnetic properties (in the Lorentz sense) (according to the properties of the neutro stars), which are weaker than those of classic neutron, because the neutro does not contain the two charged particles: e^- and e^+ , that one can easily confirm.

5 Logically, these neutral particles, clearly obtained after the bombardement of the protons (p) with the antineutrino /29,30/, are the neutros (n^*), because one cannot obtain the neutron with, moreover, the irradiation by the antineutrinos (or may be by the positrons, according to: $\bar{\nu} + \gamma \rightarrow e^+$). (But the reaction between the proton and neutron is: $n \rightarrow p^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu}$ see above). In reality /29,30/, one ejects the positrons in
10 obtaining the neutros (n^*): $p^+ \rightarrow n^* + e^+$ (with the help of the irradiation by the antineutrinos or positrons) (justly, the very clear logical reaction at the Supernova!!!). Consequently, in guiding the antineutrino radiations from the reactors /29,30/ (which "are the sources of the electron antineutrinos") /30/ towards the protons (deuterons) (hydrogen, deuterium /30/), one can obtain easily the neutro particles according to the
15 (real!) reaction: $/(\bar{\nu}) / p^+ \rightarrow n^* + e^+ /30/$. The products of this reaction are simple: the positron (which one can easily keep with the magnetic champ) and the neutro, that one can collect with, for instance, the surrounding metallic sphere. These particles (n^*) have the tendency to unite as with the Supernova explosion or in the Earth center, even in spite of the high temperature, although the pressure is not so high due
20 to the superior well solid Crust. If it is necessary, one can easily purify these n^* with the classical separation means /41, G O1 T 7/06: EP404681; G O1 T 7/04: EP72279, 238805, EP162751, 188973, 238805; G O1 T 7/02: EP416148, 53364, 143162, 231602/. The neutro as the material (in solid azote, for instance) is the good support of the cible for the Bombardment in the Nuclear Physics because there are the hindering
25 artefacts because of the contaminations by the normal supports /28/, made from the same barions.

One can utilize this superinert matter to keep the charged particles as the electrons and positrons in order to mix them in any necessary moment. Such energy source must be important for the Humanity (Cosmic trips included). One can make the
30 closed vessel from the neutros in the solid azote (for instance) with the hole for the vessel. One puts, for instance, the neutros between the double, separated by the space, walls (as in the Thermos) and after the congelation, one takes off the interior wall and closes the vessel with the analogous cup (for instance in screwing). One can have the closed vessel of the congelated neutros wherein the accelerator channel
35 serves to fill up it by the charged particles. For the best vessel working, one can put the opposite charge under the vessel (the particles will be low down).

The Supernova stars contain the series of the different elements. The Sun belongs to the minority of the stars, that are alone /38/, and one can make the conclusion about the Solar System origin. It is created from the relatively small exploded star,
40 because the Solar System mass is ~1% of the Sun mass. It is evident that this event

/12/). Logically, the close Mercury could avoid the falling on Sun due to the large vertical velocity component (inclination angle) /6/. Only large planets could keep the very strong masses of hydrogen and helium at the planet exterior /4/. The radius of the heavy nucleus of Sun is near 0.5 of the Sun radius (§§9,10), it means its mass is 12% of the Sun mass. Consequently, the mass of this Supernova can be estimated to be of the order of 15% of the Sun mass (to see also /4/).

8.3. Very special process of Planet Agglomerations.

It is known that in spite of milliards of passed years, the "asteroid planets fail to grow" /10/, where evidently, "the mechanical and chemical processes related to grain agglomeration are poorly understood" /4/ and "no detailed model of accretion.. has not been produced" /4/. Indeed, the real process of the planet agglomerations could be never resolved without the very unusual new knowledges. During the Supernova explosion there is the creation of the new, exceptionally stable, particle neutro (n^*):

$p^+ = n^0 + e^+$, p^+ - proton and e^+ - positron and it is not the neutron (n) ($n = n^0 + e^+ + e^- + \bar{\nu} + \text{gluon}$, e^- - electron) and this particle is the principal component of the "neutron" stars /3/. When the mass of the principal star is similar to that of Sun, normally, the satellite mass is less than 0.3 of the Sun one /13/. And during the expulsion of such little satellite Supernova, one cannot see the "neutron" star instead /14/, because the gravitational forces are not so strong and there is the breaking of this neutro nucleus into the fragments with consecutive formation (immediate intense beginning) of several planets.

So, it is the neutro nucleus that is the inner heart part of all planets, their necessary "cristallisation" element. And the other planet elements attach around the very dense nuclei (already small invisible). Such heavy nucleus, with the very strong angular momentum, makes much more rapid rotation than the planet rest (§10), like at Sun and planets (§§9,10).

Consequently, the simple accretion of the solid pieces of the matters (asteroid- like) to construct the planets is not imaginable. Moreover, the "different ring systems (of large planets) vary in particle size, optical depth and state of excitation" /15/ and the planet's layer structure (including Earth) is well known /4,§10/. Naturally, yet during the time of the explosion, the melted hot matter of different compositions have made the "phase separated" layers around very dense and attracting neutro nucleus, moving together to their new orbit in cooling. Such hot state creation is well natural because "probably most differentiated meteorites (asteroids!) (with densities equal to only 1.9-2.9 g/cm³ /10/, it means without neutro nucleus) are melted" implying the "melting of small bodies in the early (too early!- Y.Z.) Solar System" /4/. The similarity of all planet structures (including conserved massive layers with the lightest elements at the giant planets and the atmosphere disappearance) confirms such very important conclusion. Evidently, the new type of simulations of such planet creation will help to establish the precise geological situation of Earth and planets.

4).The $E=mc^2$ equation (E- nergy, m-mass, c-light speed), the principal sequence of the Theory of Relativity and Atomic Physics is totally incorrect and, opp sitely, there is the New correct Law of the Matter Conservation.

5).After the interaction of the incident light with the substance, only the secondary radiation and energy dissipation (sometimes close to zero) by the substance atoms play a role due to the interaction of the electromagnetic fields of the incident light with the substance atoms.

6).The annihilation of the electrons and positrons does not take place because the consequences of the Theory of Relativity are not correct (mass transformation into the energy, particularly), but there is only the transformation of the electron (e^-) into the neutrino (ν) and the positron (e^+) into the antineutrino ($\bar{\nu}$) WITH EQUAL MASSES.

7).The charge disappearance or birth can happen with absorption or radiation of the wave electromagnetic energy (γ - waves) with the transformations: $e^- = \nu + \gamma$ or $e^+ = \bar{\nu} + \gamma$.

8). The classical neutron contains the electron, positron, $\bar{\nu}$ and gluon and its transformation into the proton takes place with the electron and $\bar{\nu}$ elimination (which can be transformed into the neutrino with the γ - wave energy).

9).The new particle, named the neutro (n^*), represents the naked very stable neutron without the electron, positron and gluon and it can be created from the proton in eliminating positron according to described process.

10).There is the Universal law of the transformation of the electromagnetic wave into the charge and oppositely.

11).After the Supernova star explosion (temperature in center is $\sim 10^{11} \cdot ^\circ\text{C}$) there is the creation of the gigantic quantity of energy and the birth of the neutrino and antineutrino from the electron and positron ($e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \nu + \bar{\nu} + \gamma$), that (positrons), justly, are created from the protons of the star plasma after such increase of the temperature (with the neutro creation becoming the new star center).

12).The space curvature generally (and near the neutro stars and "Black Holes" particularly) does not have to take place because the consequences of the Theory of Relativity are not correct and during the light ray approaching to these cosmic creations there is only the interaction with the very powerful electromagnetic fields, conducting to the perturbation of the light ray movement and even to the light neutralisation.

13).The Solar System creation ($\sim 1\%$ of Sun mass) taked place about 5 milliard years ago, after the explosion of the other star, the little Sun Satellite, which became the Supernova, the mass of which was transformed entirely into the mass of the planets and asteroids wh rein the Supernova neutro nucleus parts were served for th initial planet agglomerations.

14). The eccentricity of all plan ts of the Solar Systems is du to the vertical component of the gravitational force at the n w orbit (since Supernova explosion from